A NEW GENUS, NYCHIOPTERA, WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF TWO NEW SPECIES AND NOTES ON THE GENUS HEMEROPLANIS

(LEPIDOPTERA: NOCTUIDAE)

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The descriptions and notes which follow result from studies on the collections of noctuid moths made in 1959, 1960, and 1963 in Madera Canyon in the Santa Rita Mountains and at Peña Blanca in southern Arizona. The collecting in 1960 and 1963 was made possible by grants from the American Philosophical Society, that in 1960 by Grant No. 303-Johnson Fund and that in 1963 by Grant No. 3339-Penrose Fund. I am most grateful to the Society for this assistance. I also wish to gratefully acknowledge the Grace H. Griswold Fund of the Department of Entomology for assuming the costs of the illustrations.

Nychioptera, new genus

Type: *Pleonectyptera noctuidalis* Dyar, 1907.
Included species: *N. accola* n. sp., *N. noctuidalis* (Dyar), and *N. opada* n. sp.

A genus apparently related to *Hemeroplanis* Hübner, 1818, but differing markedly in the genitalia of both sexes. The development of the sacculus of the valve of the male genitalia into a heavily sclerotized projecting lobe and the presence of an inner process bearing a group of specialized setae is unlike either of the two groups of species of *Hemeroplanis*. The genitalia of the females possess a wide band of short, stout spines on the internal surface of the bursa copulatrix. In this they differ from *Hemeroplanis* and agree with the moths in the complex of genera related to *Metalectra*. The venation is essentially the same in all three genera; *Metalectra* has the accessory cell small, R_5 connate with the stem of R_{3+4} at base, and R_4 to the apex of the wing; *Hemeroplanis* has a larger accessory cell than *Metalectra*, and R_4 to the costal margin slightly before the apex, otherwise it is the same; *Nychioptera* has the accessory cell as in *Hemeroplanis* and R_4 to the costal margin before the apex, but R_5 arises a short distance from the stem of R_{3+4} on the accessory cell.

It seems apropos to note that in his "Revision of the species of Pleonectyptera Grt.", Smith dismissed *noctuidalis* with the following comment, "*Pleonectyptera noctuidalis* has nothing to do with this genus, ..." Notwithstanding, the species remained associated with those in *Pleonectyptera* or later *Hemeroplanis*, the prior name for the concept.

The genus may stand near *Glympis* Walker, 1859, and *Hemeroplanis* pending a review of this rather large group of unstudied tropical and subtropical noctuids.

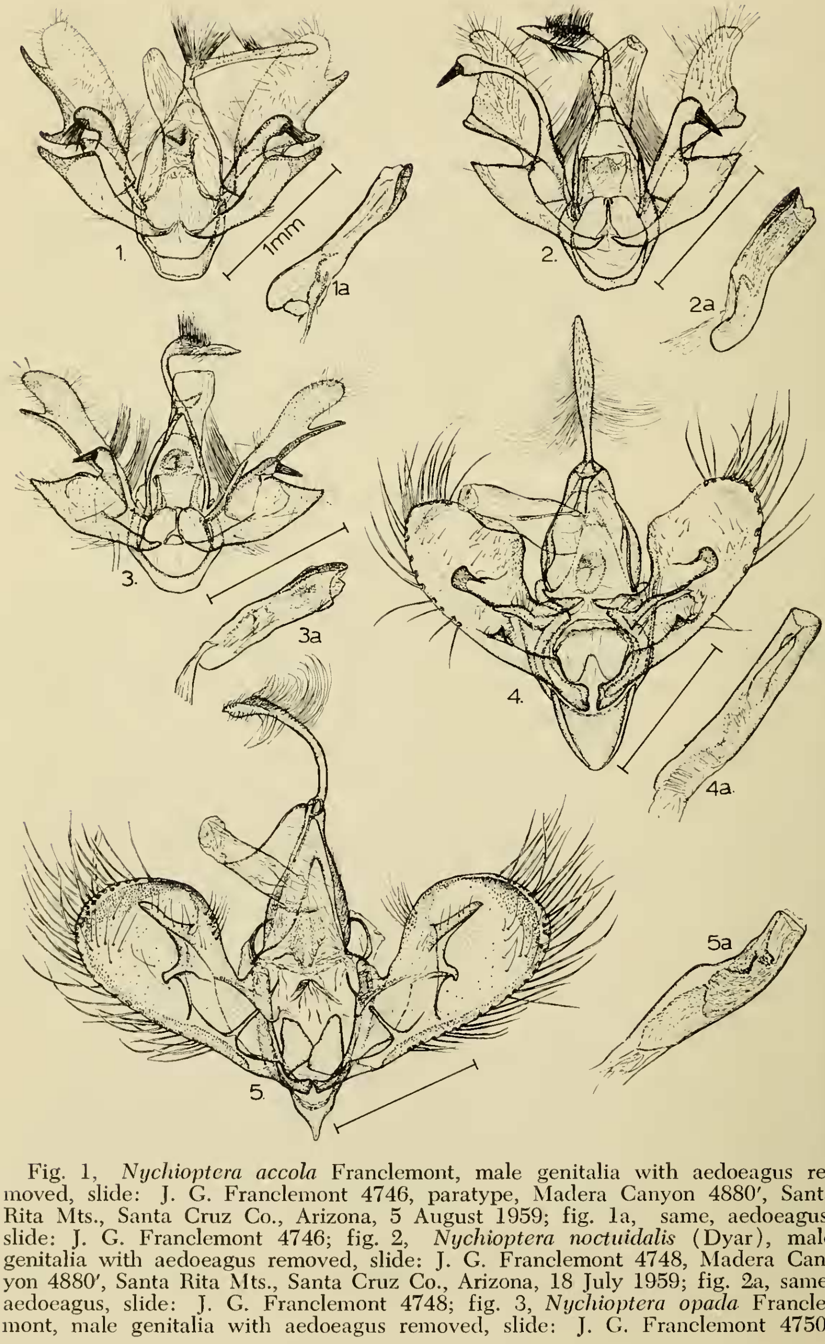

Fig. 1, *Nychioptera accola* Franclemont, male genitalia with aedoeagus removed, slide: J. G. Franclemont 4746, paratype, Madera Canyon 4880′, Santa Rita Mts., Santa Cruz Co., Arizona, 5 August 1959; fig. 1a, same, aedoeagus, slide: J. G. Franclemont 4746; fig. 2, *Nychioptera noctuidalis* (Dyar), male genitalia with aedoeagus removed, slide: J. G. Franclemont 4748, Madera Canyon 4880′, Santa Rita Mts., Santa Cruz Co., Arizona, 18 July 1959; fig. 2a, same, aedoeagus, slide: J. G. Franclemont 4748; fig. 3, *Nychioptera opada* Franclemont, male genitalia with aedoeagus removed, slide: J. G. Franclemont 4750, Description: Head with front with an erect, pointed, slightly decumbent tuft of narrow scales; antennae simple, pubescent beneath, scaled above, with a single, short, sublateral seta at base on each side of each segment; eyes naked, large 1 and ⅓ times as wide as front (2:1.5); palpi long, 2 and ½ times width of eye, porrect, the first segment short, the second segment long and broad, fringed above with long hair-like scales and below with shorter hair-like scales, third segment about ⅓ length of second, drooping; tongue well developed. Thorax clothed with broad imbricate scales, with a few long narrow scales intermixed on the tegulae; legs clothed with narrow scales, with some broader ones intermixed; forewing trigonate, apex acute, outer margin slightly undulate and with a slight angulation at M_3, accessory cell present, R_2 from outer ⅓ of accessory cell, R_{3+4} long stalked from apex of accessory cell, R_4 to costal margin before apex, R_5 from outer ⅙ of accessory cell, M_1 from discal cell; hindwing with M_2 2 and ½ times as far from M_1 as from M_3. Abdomen clothed with scales.

Male genitalia with the valves esentially symmetrical, but with the processes from the sacculi of decidedly unequal length in one species (*noctuidalis*); see figures.

Female genitalia with the bursa copulatrix with a broad band of internal, short, stout spines; the ductus seminalis from the base of the bursa copulatrix; see figures.

Nychioptera accola, n. sp.

This is the palest of the three species of this genus; the conspicuous black costal spots, the almost even t. p. line, and the absence of black scaling in the reniform will distinguish it from *noctuidalis;* the pale color and even t. p. line will distinguish it from *opada.*

Description: General color of head, thorax, forewings, hindwings, and abdomen warm gray-brown with most of the scales light tipped, giving a frosty effect under low (2X to 5X) magnification. Forewing with two pronounced, subtriangular black spots on costa at the inception of the t. a. and t. p. lines; t. a. line brownish, inconspicuous, undulate, toothed inwardly on Cu and 2A; t. p. line concolorous with t. a. line, with a hint of vague pale shadow areas on each side, and with very small, inwardly pointing black teeth, almost even (not conspicuously dentate), excurved from black costal spot to R_5, then incurved to inner margin; three small, linear black marks on costa before and above inception of s. t. line; s. t. line vague, undulating, with blackish shades inwardly; terminal line a series of black, linear bars in the interspaces; fringe concolorous with ground; reniform vaguely indicated by a narrow outline of black scales; orbicular absent. Hindwing with a narrow, blackish t. p. line, edged outwardly by paler scales, most conspicuous toward inner margin; s. t. line similar, vague, and only evident near

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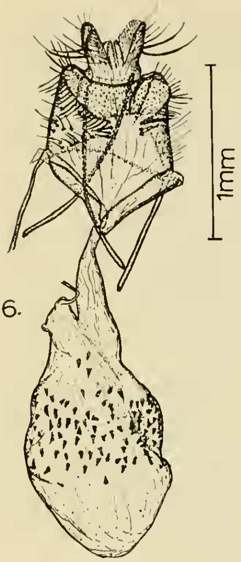
paratype, Madera Canyon 5600′, Santa Rita Mts., Santa Cruz Co., Arizona, 30 June 1960; fig. 3a, same, aedoeagus, slide: J. G. Franclemont 4750; fig. 4, *Hemeroplanis punitalis* (Smith), male genitalia with aedoeagus removed, slide: J. G. Franclemont 4455, Peña Blanca 3950′, Santa Cruz Co., Arizona, 14 July 1960; fig. 4a, same, aedoeagus, slide: J. G. Franclemont 4455, fig. 5, *Hemeroplanis incusalis* (Grote), male genitalia with aedoeagus removed, slide: J. G. Franclemont 4449, Madera Canyon 4880′, Santa Rita Mts., Santa Cruz Co., Arizona, 29 August 1959; fig. 5a, same, aedoeagus, slide: J. G. Franclemont 4449.



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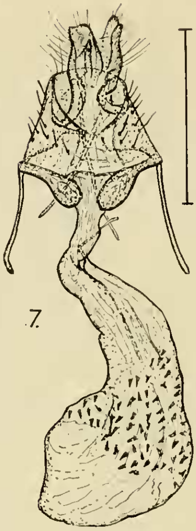

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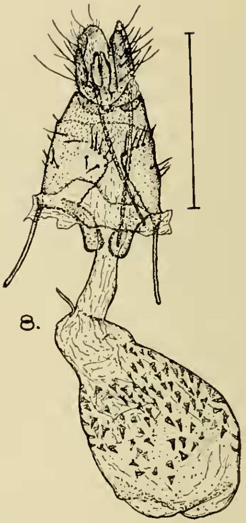

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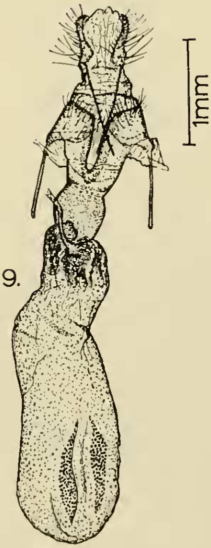

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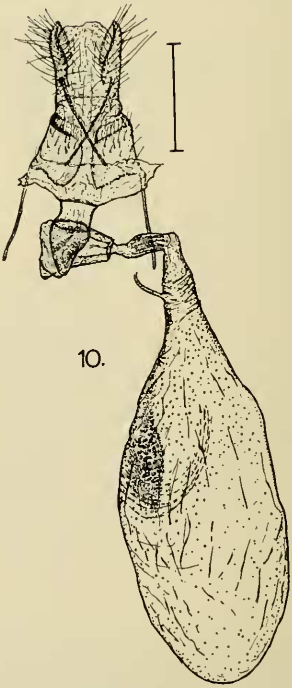

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Fig. 6, *Nychioptera accola* Franclemont, female genitalia, slide J. G. Franclemont 4747, paratype, Madera Canyon 4880′, Santa Rita Mts., Santa Cruz Co., Arizona, 8 August 1959; fig. 7, *Nychioptera noctuidalis* (Dyar), female genitalia, slide: J. G. Franclemont 4749, Madera Canyon 4880′, Santa Rita Mts., Santa Cruz Co., Arizona, 11 July 1960; fig. 8, *Nychioptera opada* Franclemont,

inner margin; terminal line a series of black, linear bars in the interspaces as in the forewing; a faint discal dot. Abdomen with the apices of the segments with pale annuli.

Expanse: Males, 18–21 mm; mean 19.1 mm; median 19 mm. Females, 20–24 mm; mean 21.8 mm; median 22 mm.

Male genitalia as figured; the long, linear, angulate, and tufted uncus immediately distinguishes this species.

Female genitalia as figured; the lateral, linear, sclerotized plates, narrowing toward and forming a distinct "V" above the ostium bursae will distinguish this species; there is also a line of closely placed setae on the caudal margin of the eighth abdominal segment, encircling the segment except midventrally.

Type: Male. Peña Blanca 3950′, Santa Cruz Co., Arizona; 28 July 1960; J. G. Franclemont. Genitalia slide J. G. Franclemont 4444. In Franclemont Collection.

Paratypes: 9 males. Peña Blanca 3950′, Santa Cruz Co., Arizona; 14 July 1960 (1). Madera Canyon 3800′, Santa Rita Mts., Pima Co., Arizona; 9 August 1959 (1). Madera Canyon 4880′, Santa Rita Mts., Santa Cruz Co., Arizona; 30 June–9 August, 1959 and 1960 (7). J. G. Franclemont. 27 females. Peña Blanca 3950′, Santa Cruz Co., Arizona; 14 July–11 August, 1959 and 1960 (11). Madera Canyon 3800′, Santa Rita Mts., Pima Co., Arizona; 9 August 1959 (1). Madera Canyon 4880′, Santa Rita Mts., Santa Cruz Co., Arizona; 2 July–21 August, 1959 and 1960. J. G. Franclemont. In Franclemont Collection. 1 male and 3 females. Baboquivaria (sic!) Mts., Arizona; F. H. Snow. In United States National Museum Collection. (There are 31 additional unspread specimens in the United States National Museum from Brown's Canyon, Baboquivari Mts., Pima Co., Arizona (6): Baboquivari Mts., Pima Co., Arizona (24); and Paradise, Cochise Co., Arizona (1); all collected by O. C. Poling. These have not been designated paratypes.)

4 males. Madera Canyon, Santa Rita Mts., Ariz.; Aug. 18–24, 1946 (3); J. A. Comstock and Lloyd M. Martin. Madera Canyon, Santa Rita Mts., Southern Ariz.; Aug. 8, 1952 (1); C. W. Kirkwood and R. H. Reid. 11 females. Peña Blanca Canyon, Oro Blanco Mts., Santa Cruz Co., Ariz.; Aug. 4, 1960 (1); Lloyd M. Martin. Madera Canyon, Santa Rita Mts., Ariz.; Aug. 18–28, 1946 (4); J. A. Comstock and Lloyd M. Martin. Aug. 5–15, 1952 (5); C. W. Kirkwood and R. H. Reid. Aug. 21, 1954 (1); Lloyd M. Martin. In the Los Angeles County Museum Collection.

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female genitalia, slide: J. G. Franclemont 4751, paratype, Madera Canyon 4880′, Santa Rita Mts., Santa Cruz Co., Arizona, 8 August 1960; fig. 9, *Hemeroplanis incusalis* (Grote), female genitalia, slide: J. G. Franclemont 4757, Peña Blanca 3950′, Santa Cruz Co., Arizona, 1 September 1959; fig. 10, *Hemeroplanis punitalis* (Smith), female genitalia, slide: J. G. Franclemont 4756, Madera Canyon 4880′, Santa Rita Mts., Santa Cruz Co., Arizona, 29 June 1960.

Nychioptera noctuidalis (Dyar) New Combination

Pleonectyptera noctuidalis Dyar, 1907, Jour. New York Ent. Soc. 15:107. Type locality: Oracle, Arizona (by designation of lectotype). Location of type: United States National Museum.

Pleonectyptera noctuidalis Dyar; Smith, 1907, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. 33:367.

Pleonectyptera noctuidalis Dyar; Barnes and McDunnough, 1917, Check List of the Lepidoptera of Boreal America:88.

Hemeroplanis noctuidalis (Dyar); McDunnough, 1938, Check List of the Lepidoptera of Canada and the United States, part 1 (Macrolepidoptera): 127 (Mem. S. Calif. Acad. Sci. 1).

Dyar's type series consisted of ten specimens; eight of these are in the United States National Museum; of the eight, four have been associated with the new species *accola*, and four have been retained as *noctuidalis*. The other two specimens are in the American Museum of Natural History, having been obtained from Rutgers University with the Smith and Hulst collections; I assume that Dyar gave the specimens to J. B. Smith at the time Smith was writing his revision of *Pleonectyptera*. I have not seen the specimens, but inasmuch as both are from Oracle, Arizona, they are probably *noctuidalis*.

In the description of *noctuidalis*, Dyar states that the reniform is "partly filled with black." The specimen chosen as lectotype meets this qualification; it bears the labels: "Oslar/Oracle/Ariz.; ♂ genitalia on /slide Apr 1961/E.L.T. 1290; LECTOTYPE/Pleonectyptera/noctuidalis Dyar/J. G. Franclemont", and it is Type No. 10295 USNM.

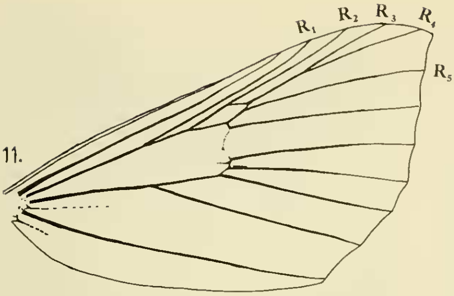
In all the specimens before me, the reniform is mostly black and very conspicuous; this feature will apparently distinguish *noctuidalis* from *accola* and *opada* which have the reniform outlined by black scales but with no black filling.

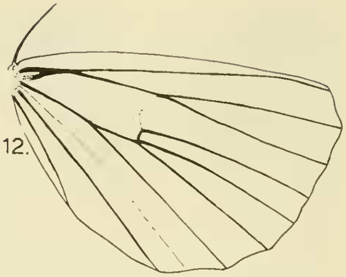
Description: General color dark gray-brown; the scales pale tipped, giving the wings and thorax a frosted appearance under low magnification. Forewing with the t. a. and t. p. lines black, with accompanying reddish reflections in some lights; both lines with their inceptions in dark costal spots; t. a. line undulate, dentate inwardly on Cu and 2A; t. p. line crenulate outwardly, dentate inwardly, evenly outcurved to R_5, then incurved to inner margin; s. t. line pale, vague, and irregular, with some dark shading on inner side; terminal line a series of linear black bars in the interspaces, with paler scales surrounding the bars; fringe concolorous with ground. Hindwing with weak t. p. and s. t. lines; discal dot vague; terminal line and fringe as on forewing. Abdomen with a pale apical annulus on each segment.

Expanse: Males, 18–21 mm. Females, 19–24 mm.

Male genitalia as figured; easily distinguished by the asymmetrical processes from the sacculi of the valves, that on the left longer than the right.

Female genitalia as figured; the two lateral sclerotized plates expanded toward the ostium bursae.





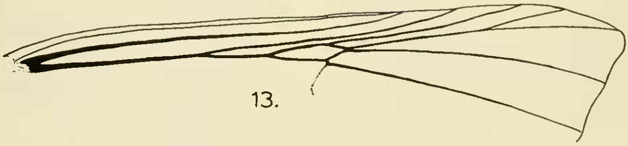


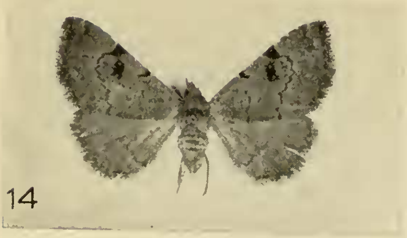
Fig. 11, *Nychioptera noctuidalis* (Dyar), venation of forewing; fig. 12, same, venation of hindwing; fig. 13, *Hemeroplanis punitalis* (Smith), venation of upper third of forewing.

Distribution: Oracle, Arizona; May and June, Oslar; 4 specimens, including lectotype, in United States National Museum Collection. 30 males and 39 females from Madera Canyon, Santa Rita Mts., Santa Cruz Co., Arizona and Peña Blanca, Santa Cruz Co., Arizona; 4 July–22 August, 1959 and 1960; J. G. Franclemont. In Franclemont Collection. 16 males and 10 females from Peña Blanca Canyon, Oro Blanco Mts., Santa Cruz Co., Arizona, Aug. 5–8, 1960; Madera Canyon, Santa Rita Mts., Southern Arizona, Aug. 1–3, 1954, Sept. 1–5, 1957; Lloyd M. Martin. White Mts., Ariz., Sept. 15, 1926; O. C. Poling. Upper Camp, Pinery Canyon, Chiricahua Mts., Cochise Co., Arizona, July 9, 1956; Lloyd M. Martin, John A. Comstock, William A. Rees. American Museum Research Station, Chiricahua Mts., Cochise Co., Arizona, July 8, 1956; Lloyd M. Martin, J. A. Comstock, William A. Rees. In Los Angeles County Museum.

Nychioptera opada, n. sp.

The darkest of the species, easily separated from *accola* by the much darker color and the crenulate-dentate t. p. line, and from *noctuidalis* by the darker color and the absence of black scaling in the reniform.

Description: General color of head, thorax, forewings, hindwings, and abdomen dull brownish black; most of the scales pale tipped. Forewing with two prominent black costal spots at the inception of t. a. and t. p. lines; t. a. and t. p. lines black with some accompanying reddish highlights; t. a. line undulate, dentate inwardly on Cu and 2A; t. p. line crenulate outwardly and dentate inwardly, outcurved from costa to R_5, then incurved to inner margin; s. t. line pale, vague,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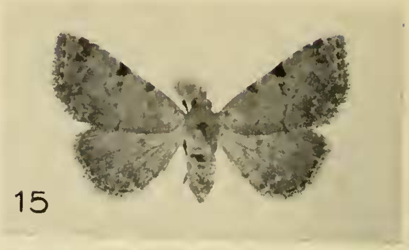
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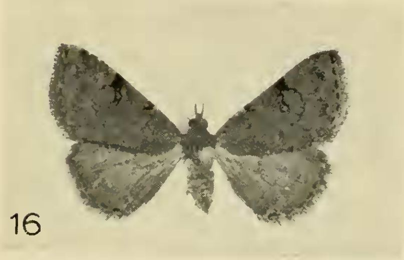
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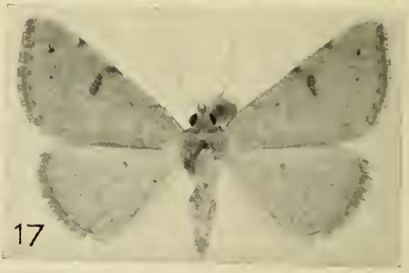
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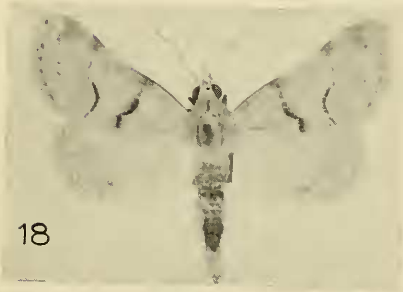
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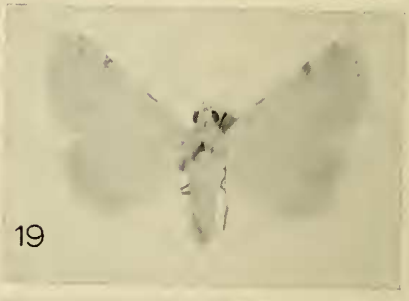
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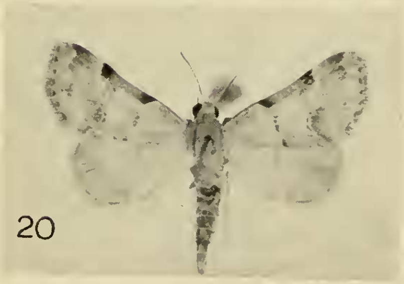
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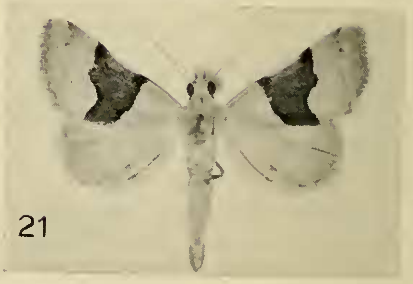
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Fig. 14, *Nychioptera noctuidalis* (Dyar), female, Madera Canyon 4880′, Santa Rita Mts., Santa Cruz Co., Arizona, 22 July 1960; fig. 15, *Nychioptera accola* Franclemont, paratype, female, Peña Blanca 3950′, Santa Cruz Co., Arizona, 11 August 1959; fig. 16, *Nychioptera opada* Franclemont, paratype, female, Madera Canyon 4880′, Santa Rita Mts., Santa Cruz Co., Arizona, 21 July 1960; fig. 17, *Hemeroplanis punitalis* (Smith), male, Madera Canyon 4880′, Santa Rita Mts., Santa Cruz Co., Arizona; 23 August 1959; fig. 18, *Hemeroplanis incusalis* (Grote), male, Madera Canyon 4880′, Santa Rita Mts., Santa Cruz Co., Arizona, 17 May 1963; fig. 19, same, female (Equals *subflavidalis* Grote), Madera Canyon 440′, Pima Co., Arizona, 15 June 1963; fig. 20, same, male, Madera Canyon

irregular, with some dark shading on inner side; terminal line a series of erect, linear, black bars in the interspaces, with some accompanying pale scales, especially on the veins; fringe concolorous; reniform concolorous, outlined by black scales (some specimens with reniform constricted at middle, the black scales of annulus appearing as a dot at this point). Hindwing with vague t. p. and s. t. lines, accompanied on outersides by pale shades; terminal line as in forewing.

Expanse: Males, 19–21 mm; mean 20 mm; median 20 mm. Females, 21–24 mm; mean 22.3 mm; median 22 mm.

Male genitalia as figured; easily distinguished from *accola* by the single projection from the ventral margin of the valve and the shape of the uncus, and from *noctuidalis* by the almost symmetrical processes from the bases of the sacculi of the valves.

Female genitalia as figured; very similar to *noctuidalis*, but the two plates smaller and more abruptly rounded near ostium bursae.

Type: Male. Madera Canyon 4880′, Santa Rita Mts., Santa Cruz Co., Arizona; 8 August 1960; J. G. Franclemont. Genitalia slide J. G. Franclemont 4446. In Franclemont Collection.

Paratypes: 6 males. Madera Canyon 5600′, Santa Rita Mts., Santa Cruz Co., Arizona; 30 June 1960 (1); Madera Canyon 4880′, Santa Rita Mts., Santa Cruz Co., Arizona; 8 July–9 August 1959 and 1960 (5); J. G. Franclemont. 23 females. Madera Canyon 5600′, Santa Rita Mts., Santa Cruz Co., Arizona; 29 July 1960 (1); Madera Canyon 4880′, Santa Rita Mts., Santa Cruz Co., Arizona; 27 June–15 August, 1959 and 1960 (22); J. G. Franclemont. In Franclemont Collection.

7 males. Madera Canyon, Santa Rita Mts., Southern Arizona; July 19–Aug. 18, 1946–1952; J. A. Comstock, Lloyd Martin, and Robert J. Ford. 24 females. Madera Canyon, Santa Rita Mts., Southern Arizona; July 21–Aug. 11, 1947; J. A. Comstock and Lloyd Martin. In Los Angeles County Museum Collection.

Hemeroplanis Hübner

Hemeroplanis Hübner, 1818, Zuträge zur Sammlung exotischer Schmettlinge (sic!), Erstes Hundert. [vol. 1]:23.

Type: *Hemeroplanis pyralis* Hübner, 1818. Monotypy; monobasic with a new species.

Scopelopus Stephens, 1829 [June], Nomenclature of British insects:43. (*Nomen nudum,* a new generic and a new specific name without description or reference; the species name is *inops.*)

Scopelopus Stephens, 1829 [July], Systematic Catalogue of British Insects, part 2:110.

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4880′, Santa Rita Mts., Santa Cruz Co., Arizona, 29 August 1959; fig. 21, same, male (Typical), Madera Canyon 4880′, Santa Rita Mts., Santa Cruz Co., Arizona, 13 June 1960.

Type: *Scopelopus inops* Stephens, 1829 (*Nomen novum* for *Phytometra scopulaepes* (sic!) Haworth (260)[1809]). Monotypy.

Pleonectyptera Grote, 1872, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. 4:23.

Type: *Hemeroplanis pyralis* Hübner, 1818. Designated by Grote, 1874, Bull. Buffalo Soc. Nat. Sci. 2:44.

Coptocnemia Zeller, 1872, Verh. Zool.-Bot. Ges. Wien 22:475.

Type: *Coptocnemia floccalis* Zeller, 1872. Monotypy; monobasic with a new species.

The species of this genus occurring north of the Mexican Border may be divided into two distinct species groups, the *scopulepes* group of Todd (1960, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 112: 505–515) and the *habitalis* group, a group of species centering around *Hemeroplanis habitalis* (Walker), 1858. The two groups exhibit very distinctive differences in the genitalia of both sexes and in one pattern character of the forewing, the presence or absence of a punctiform orbicular spot, noted by Smith (1907, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. 33:366) in his discussion of *Hemeroplanis punitalis* (Smith). Modifications of the mid or hind tibiae, or both, occur in some species of each group.

SCOPULEPES group

Included species: *H. zayasi* Todd, 1960, *H. aurora* (Walker), 1865, *H. scopulepes* (Haworth), [1809], and *H. punitalis* (Smith), 1907.

A full discussion of this group may be found in the Todd 1960 paper referred to previously. The genitalia of both sexes of three of the species, *zayasi, aurora*, and *scopulepes* are figured, and photographs of the moths are given.

The genitalia of the males differ from those of the *habitalis* group in having the central armature (clasper?) of the valve simple, not bifid. The genitalia of the females tend to have the ductus bursae longer, and if a signum is present, it is above the middle of the bursa copulatrix.

All the species of this group have a punctiform orbicular on the forewing. The orbicular is absent in all the species of the *habitalis* group.

Hemeroplanis punitalis (Smith)

Pleonectyptera punitalis Smith, 1907, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. 33:375.

Type locality: "Arizona: Palmerlee, Cochise Co., Sept."

Location of type: American Museum of Natural History.

This species was not discussed by Todd because the tibiae of the male are unmodified; nevertheless, it is a member of the group. Superficially, it recalls the brown color form (*geometralis* Grote = *irrecta* Walker) of *scopulepes*, and it has been confused with it by some workers. The genitalia of both sexes show it to be a close ally of *scopulepes* and *aurora*; the male genitalia are closest to those of the former species, and the female genitalia resemble most those of the latter species. However, the female genitalia differ from those of the other three species by the presence of a signum composed of an elongate-ovoid patch of short blunt spines on the upper (basal) half of the bursa copulatrix.

HABITALIS group

In America north of Mexico, this group includes all the species listed by McDunnough under the genus *Hemeroplanis* in 1938 (Check List of the Lepidoptera of Canada and the United States, part 1, Macrolepidoptera, Mem. S. Calif. Acad. Sci. 1:127) except *scopulepes*, *punitalis* and *noctuidalis*.

This is a compact group of very closely related species; the genitalia are exceedingly similar in both sexes, and the differences are not of sufficient magnitude to be relied upon as a means for always distinguishing the species. The wing patterns and, especially, the secondary sexual characteristics of the males, the modifications of the tibiae and the various specialized scale tufts on the abdomen and undersides of the wings, offer excellent means for differentiating the species. The sexes of the species have not proved difficult to associate.

The male genitalia of all the species I have examined are much as in figure 5; the relative size and the relative development of the processes are the only evident differences among the species.

Hemeroplanis incusalis (Grote)

Bomolocha? incusalis Grote, 1881(June), Can. Ent. 13:133.

Type locality: "Colorado Rio (Prof. Glover); Arizona (Mr. Hy. Edwards)."

Location of type: Not determined.

Pleonectyptera incusalis (Grote); Smith, 1907, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. 33:373.

Megachyta subflavidalis Grote, 1881 (October), Papilio 1:166. **New synonymy.**

Type locality: "New moths from Arizona, ..." ". . . , collected at Tucson, are in the collection of Berthold Neumoegen."

Location of type: United States National Museum.

Pleonectyptera subflavidalis (Grote); Smith, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. 33:378. (Partim!)

The type of *subflavidalis*, now without an abdomen, is a female of the pale form of this species; it is easily matched by specimens in the large series taken in the late spring of 1963 in Madera Canyon. The summer broods rarely produce specimens as pale as many of the ones of the spring brood.

I cannot align Smith's comments concerning *subflavidalis* with my specimens or my observations; I assume that he must have had a mixed series.

This is an extremely variable species. The angulation of the t. a.

line may be evident as in figure 18, which Smith apparently considered typical of *incusalis*, or it may be wanting as in figures 19 and 21; the latter is typical of *incusalis*, which Grote described as having the median area dark brown and contrasting and t. a. line "even, upright, nearly straight, a little oblique."

The drawings were "inked" by Miss Linda Yu-ling Chu and retouched by the author; the photographs are by the author.

A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS PICTINELLUS USINGER AND MATSUDA, 1959.

(HEMIPTERA: ARADIDAE)

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Through the kind offices of Dr. Richard C. Froeschner, Associate Curator in charge of Hemiptera at U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C., I have had the privilege of examining a lot of Aradidae collected in dead tree fern fronds by Dr. J. F. Gates Clarke, Senior Research Scientist, Department of Entomology, U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C., and his wife, Mrs. Thelma M. Clarke, during their trip to Rapa late in 1963. I am very indebted to Dr. Froeschner for giving me this opportunity. These specimens were collected with the aid of a grant from the Office of Naval Research (NONR 358560).

All 18 specimens in this lot belong to a new species of the genus *Pictinellus* Usinger and Matsuda, 1959. Usinger and Matsuda listed only four species as belonging to this small genus, distributed in Micronesia, Somoa, and Marquesas Islands. Actual range of distribution of *Pictinellus* is much wider. Besides the new species from Rapa, I have seen also species from Malay Peninsula, Fiji, and New Guinea. The mere presence of Aradidae on Rapa Island, lost in the South Pacific far from other islands, is very significant, the more so because they are absent on Juan Fernandez Islands, Galapagos, and Hawaii, though on the latter specimens were recently found, probably imported from India.

Genus **Pictinellus** Usinger & Matsuda, 1959

Pictinellus thelmae, n. sp.

(Fig. 1.)

Male. Elongate, with almost parallel sides, gently widening backward.

Head as long as width through the eyes (♂–12:12, ♀–12:12). Anterior process short, conical, strongly tapering, rounded apically, tylus longer than genae, reaching 2/5 of antennal segment I. Antenniferous tubercles dentiform, blunt,